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USSR Report

HUMAN RESOURCES

No. 31

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DEMOGRAPHY

PUBLIC SURVEY ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEM

Kiev RADIANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 4 Apr 81 p 4

Article by H. Kovtun: "Flowers of Life; What 2,500 Readers Replied to 'RADIANS'KA UKRAYINA' Questionnaire on a Rather Urgent Problem: 'How Many Children?'"

[Text] Demographic questions and family problems always attract our careful attention. The existence of our socialist society is greatly dependent upon who we are and how many of us there are and will be. Therefore, the interest generated among our readers by the questionnaire "How many children?" is completely natural. Each answer is like a brief history of one family life, its present and its direction for the future. Plans, dreams and problems. It is interesting that there were almost identical answers to the first question: "What precepts are at the foundation of your family?": love, respect, trust, mutual understanding, mutual help, tenderness, desire to share difficulties...

Several dozen readers state that a marriage lives because of children and not one reply cited "because of material convenience." This uniform consolidation of family foundations, of course, does not imply a pink-blue idyll outside of space and time. Obviously in all families and all marriages all types of "character rubbing" occur as well as polishing of psychological "sharp corners", suppressing the single, individual because of the joint, family-collective. As the poet said: There are storms and snow because we have to live together a lifetime... But this joint family platform leads to conclusions about the high moral-emotional tone of the family.

Among the letters received in the stream of questionnaire answers there are also those from marriages which fell apart. These letters are full of bitterness: they were unable and didn't know how to preserve the feeling of love, respect and mutual understanding. The need for young people to be prepared for family life is expressed -- at home, in school, in clubs for newly married and young parents, in family universities, more should be written about "the family", more films, radio and TV programs. People should be taught to be happy in a family environment with children.

Reader responses indicate that a certain amount of levelling of demographic differences between a city and rural family has taken place. If the "privilege" of having few children was abused primarily by city inhabitants earlier, now there are many instances with few births in rural families. Leading in families with many

children are Rovenskaya, L'vovskaya, Volyn'skaya, Zakarpatskaya, and Chernovitskaya Oblasts, followed by Dnersonskaya, Poltavskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Nikolaevskaya and Zaporozhskaya.

The next question: "How many children do you have? Will there be more?" elicited some differences in thought. Mariya K., a worker at the Ushgorod sewing factory wrote: "I have two children but it's best when there are three or four in the family. Of course, it's not easy, but the children do not grow up to be egotistical; the older help the younger and their parents."

Most families would like to have two, three or sometimes four although calculations have shown that there are still many families with "an only" child. They are more or less equal in number to families with two children. "Three", "four", "five", remain mostly in the future. Although most of the letter authors claim that one child is not enough (citing various explanations: does not experience the joy of associating with a brother or sister, will grow up to be an individualist; there will always be a feeling in the family "nothing must happen to the only offspring"; mankind will not be reproduced; the position of "an only child" will be reflected negatively in a deficit of labor force); still the percentage of the so-called "incomplete in children" family is quite high. Demographers, on the other hand, insist that we now urgently need a two-three child family for a reproduction of mankind and appropriately with a larger number of children for an increase.

It should be noted that the questionnaire was circulated just prior to the 26th CPSU Congress. The fact that issues of motherhood and childhood were given priority at the party forum testifies to deep party and state concern for the woman, children, family and for new privileges to mothers. The CC CPSU and Soviet of Ministers decision approved recently "On measures to improve state aid to families with children" proved convincingly once more that our demographic policies are active, stable and goal-directed.

In answer to the question: "Where is it better to raise and educate little ones -- at home or in children's establishments?", almost all agreed that nursery schools were better. Some, of course, noted that up to three years it was better to keep children in a home atmosphere -- they don't get sick as often. But they will probably change their minds when they learn from the above mentioned decision that this problem was also deeply researched: it was decided to extend a number of privileges in the present five-year plan to nurses working in nurseries, nursery groups and children's homes to provide qualified personnel and to stimulate their work.

All readers voted for the nursery because as M. Koval'chuk from Poltava stated: "No upbringing at home can give such benefits as the small child receives in a pre-school establishment. A distinct plan for the day, tasty, nutritious meals, games, work, musical hours, walks, the companionship of playmates -- it cannot all be counted." There are only complaints about waiting lists to nurseries. The present five-year plan guarantees our youngsters two and a half million more of happy new homes. But a lot depends also on the initiative of local leaders. As was done, for example, in Krymskaya Oblast, where almost every child has an opportunity to attend a pre-school establishment.

Our designers and industrial workers owe a great deal to our women. There is little everyday equipment released which would make housework easier. The psychological barrier between "woman's" and "man's" contribution to domestic affairs is being removed rather slowly; therefore, the wife-mother has a minimum of time for cultural leisure and education of children but spends a maximum of time on house work.

One of the questionnaire questions: "What, in your opinion, is the most acceptable arrangement for women who have underage children?" brought the following thoughts to the editorial offices: a shortened day, a short week, only one shift according to a changeable schedule. As to home-assigned form of work, many women stated: that's alright, but the work should be organized so that women do not feel their separation from the collective. Being part of an enterprise, its interests -- is an essential condition for the woman to feel herself as a competent mistress of her own fate. Certainly in changing to a shortened work schedule women's advice should be sought, and their wishes should be considered as fully as possible. This would be of general benefit.

Another separate question was: "What difficulties does a young couple face with the arrival of a baby? Should motherhood be postponed?" It should be noted that in replies to the questionnaire parents almost unanimously voted against "the fashion" for one-child families, condemning those who in their pursuit of an extravagant "wall", car and all kinds of entertainment postpone the arrival of children to a "more appropriate" time.

Readers suggest various ways of promoting the experience of families with many children. The village Birka in Volyn' may serve as an example where in the Romanchuk family alone there are three mothers-heroines: Ahafiya Vasylivna, Yustyna Ivanivna and Hanna Nykyforivna. Altogether there are 189 families with many children and 28 mothers-heroines.

The housing problem is one of the "narrow spaces" for newlyweds. Much has been done and is being done today to provide housing for them. At the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: "The goal is to provide each family with separate housing during the next decade...the CC Ukrainian Communist Party considers it essential to markedly expand housing construction... first of all for young families. Life proves that providing them with living quarters in hotel-like buildings first, and keeping them on a list for further improvements in living conditions is a good stimulus for supplying personnel and strengthening families."

But how much is local initiative still needed! Especially at a time when party and trade union organizations are focusing their attention on the family with all its needs and requirements, as is done, for example, at the communist work enterprise the Uman' sewing factory in the Cherkassy area, at the sovkhoz "Ukrayina", Mogilev-Podil'skiy Rayon, Vinnitsa area, at the Zaporozhye abrasive factory and many others.

The slogan in our life "The best -- for children!" is unchangeable. Because children are the most beautiful flowers in life. And when there are many of them in our public flowerbed we are happy and glad.

The editors thank all who participated actively in the discussion and sent replies to the questionnaire.

EDUCATION

CENSUS MATERIAL OUTLINED

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 2, Feb 81 pp 63-79

*/Text/ Level of Education of the Employed Population of the USSR and the
Union Republics by Social Groups
(in thousands of employees)*

USSR	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	1970			1979			Primary
		Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .	183	159	311	248	267	276	262	163
Men . . .	171	156	327	268	245	282	283	166
Women . . .	194	162	295	228	290	271	240	160
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	37	165	388	305	87	330	343	203
Men . . .	40	169	399	314	93	336	354	191
Women . . .	34	159	374	295	78	322	331	217
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	607	192	157	38	723	186	73	16
Men . . .	656	157	131	48	792	135	54	17
Women . . .	572	216	176	30	680	217	85	16
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	28	75	290	393	59	224	310	329
Men . . .	37	91	307	398	72	246	316	307
Women . . .	19	61	275	389	46	202	303	352

Urban population							
Both sexes . . .	237	192	319	192	327	291	245
Men	225	181	334	214	301	292	269
Women	250	201	304	170	351	290	222
Workers							
Both sexes . . .	45	191	409	273	102	351	343
Men	48	193	420	282	109	353	354
Women	41	189	396	262	92	350	331
Office employees							
Both sexes . . .	620	192	150	32	734	182	68
Men	686	151	118	38	810	128	47
Women	574	220	173	28	686	216	81
Rural population							
Both sexes . . .	95	106	298	338	151	248	294
Men	86	115	316	354	138	263	310
Women	103	97	281	322	164	232	277
Workers							
Both sexes . . .	20	105	339	379	51	279	343
Men	21	117	353	386	55	297	353
Women	18	90	322	371	46	256	331
Office employees							
Both sexes . . .	554	192	185	59	673	202	96
Men	541	177	181	86	713	165	85
Women	564	203	189	38	647	226	104
Kolkhoz members							
Both sexes . . .	27	74	289	396	58	220	311
Men	36	89	305	402	70	239	318
Women	19	61	275	391	46	201	303
							353

* Continuation of the published results of the Census (for the beginning see VESTNIK STATISTIKI No 2, 6--12 for 1980 and No 1 for 1981; data on the distribution of the total and the employed population of the USSR and the Union republics by social groups were published in No 1 of this year).

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
RSFSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .	189	141	326	257	277	243	283	167
Men	173	132	341	289	243	245	312	177
Women	207	149	311	224	310	241	255	157
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	34	139	398	326	85	288	373	217
Men	36	141	410	342	89	291	386	208
Women	31	137	385	307	78	283	357	228
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	598	175	179	42	716	175	88	19
Men	654	137	146	55	789	124	65	20
Women	562	199	200	34	674	204	102	18
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	27	44	289	435	64	142	337	377
Men	33	53	310	455	68	173	350	352
Women	21	34	267	415	60	101	321	409
Urban population								
Both sexes . . .	231	170	336	206	321	266	268	125
Men	216	158	350	235	291	265	296	133
Women	245	182	323	177	351	267	241	116
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	40	165	423	291	97	317	371	184
Men	44	165	433	306	103	317	384	177
Women	37	164	411	274	89	317	356	194

Continuation

Office employees								
Both sexes	613	177	169	36	730	173	80	16
Men	685	136	130	43	809	120	55	15
Women	566	203	195	31	683	204	95	16
Rural population								
Both sexes	101	80	305	363	160	182	324	279
Men	81	81	324	399	129	193	351	285
Women	123	79	285	327	195	169	295	272
Workers								
Both sexes	18	73	337	415	48	201	379	312
Men	18	81	352	432	49	215	395	298
Women	17	65	319	393	48	182	359	329
Office employees								
Both sexes	534	163	223	71	648	185	129	35
Men	513	141	220	112	682	147	119	49
Women	548	177	224	45	631	205	135	27
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	26	43	288	438	63	133	339	384
Men	32	51	308	459	66	160	352	363
Women	20	34	267	416	58	100	322	411

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Ukrainian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .	175	191	302	233	260	312	241	159
Men	170	192	323	238	243	326	256	153
Women	181	189	282	228	275	298	227	165
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	45	233	389	249	98	400	306	169
Men	47	234	399	253	104	408	310	158
Women	43	233	376	243	90	390	302	183
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	641	217	112	25	742	200	46	11
Men	683	175	102	33	809	143	36	11
Women	610	248	120	18	699	236	52	11
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	28	72	297	399	58	196	326	348
Men	37	96	322	386	66	254	327	302
Women	21	52	277	410	49	139	326	394
Urban population								
Both sexes . . .	246	244	299	157	335	342	207	101
Men	240	233	317	168	320	345	222	101
Women	254	255	280	145	348	339	193	101
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	54	263	396	219	115	424	294	145
Men	57	262	408	222	124	430	297	134
Women	50	263	383	216	103	419	290	158

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	652	216	107	21	753	194	43	9
Men	713	167	90	25	826	134	30	8
Women	605	253	120	18	705	233	51	10

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	78	118	307	337	126	259	302	263
Men	70	133	331	339	111	294	314	244
Women	86	103	284	336	142	223	290	283

Workers

Both sexes . . .	23	159	368	325	53	335	339	234
Men	22	163	377	332	53	353	344	221
Women	24	153	358	315	53	313	334	250

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	593	221	135	42	685	232	63	18
Men	538	211	163	73	703	197	70	27
Women	631	228	116	21	674	252	60	13

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	27	71	298	402	57	195	327	351
Men	36	95	322	389	64	250	328	307
Women	21	52	278	411	48	139	327	395

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Belorussian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .								
Both sexes . . .	167	154	273	298	256	284	223	198
Men	157	150	307	307	234	292	253	194
Women	176	158	241	289	279	277	192	201
Workers								
Both sexes . . .								
Both sexes . . .	32	179	361	331	76	172	297	218
Men	31	177	387	334	77	374	320	204
Women	32	181	332	328	75	370	270	234
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .								
Both sexes . . .	628	202	135	30	756	186	47	10
Men	644	169	135	45	806	140	40	12
Women	616	228	134	19	722	216	32	9
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .								
Both sexes . . .	25	38	200	505	68	133	248	441
Men	30	50	245	506	74	182	278	393
Women	20	29	163	504	61	78	215	495
Urban population								
Both sexes . . .								
Both sexes . . .	253	226	307	169	335	342	204	103
Men	246	212	331	180	315	340	230	104
Women	260	240	283	150	355	344	179	101
Workers								
Both sexes . . .								
Both sexes . . .	45	240	407	246	94	433	294	155
Men	44	234	432	249	97	427	316	145
Women	45	247	381	244	91	440	270	166

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	644	202	128	22	772	179	41	7
Men	680	167	120	29	826	134	32	7
Women	616	230	134	17	735	209	48	7

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	83	84	240	423	137	197	251	341
Men	71	89	263	431	118	224	284	322
Women	94	79	200	415	157	168	214	362

Workers

Both sexes . . .	13	93	297	450	39	249	302	346
Men	13	101	328	448	40	272	326	318
Women	14	83	260	452	39	218	272	382

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	582	202	154	54	692	214	72	20
Men	533	173	184	94	720	168	70	32
Women	617	222	132	26	676	242	68	13

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	24	38	199	507	66	128	249	446
Men	29	49	243	509	71	175	280	400
Women	20	29	163	505	60	78	215	496

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Uzbek SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes	155	213	295	191	229	413	206	120
Men	174	245	278	179	251	426	194	105
Women	134	178	313	204	206	400	219	136
Workers								
Both sexes	43	219	346	242	86	473	256	147
Men	50	236	339	227	105	500	244	124
Women	32	162	356	266	59	439	274	178
Office employees								
Both sexes	583	231	131	38	722	209	53	14
Men	625	214	104	39	784	164	37	13
Women	539	248	160	38	666	250	67	15
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	19	196	347	232	39	488	251	170
Men	39	254	310	213	76	504	221	154
Women	5	154	374	246	14	477	271	181
Urban population								
Both sexes	249	212	273	169	327	346	200	102
Men	236	222	280	176	310	364	208	98
Women	264	201	264	160	345	327	191	107
Workers								
Both sexes	57	214	355	246	113	425	279	148
Men	62	238	356	238	128	444	274	129
Women	49	177	352	260	90	395	288	177

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	595	210	141	39	712	208	62	16
Men	649	183	109	41	789	152	42	14
Women	553	231	166	36	660	245	76	17

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	89	213	311	207	151	467	211	134
Men	128	263	276	182	203	477	182	110
Women	48	162	346	233	97	457	240	159

Workers

Both sexes . . .	26	225	335	237	58	527	232	146
Men	36	279	317	212	80	562	210	120
Women	11	146	360	274	27	482	260	180

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	559	272	112	38	742	212	34	10
Men	593	255	97	36	778	179	30	11
Women	492	305	143	41	683	264	41	10

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	19	198	349	231	38	492	251	168
Men	39	256	311	212	76	507	221	152
Women	5	155	377	245	14	482	271	178

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Kazakh SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes	175	155	324	239	258	289	260	159
Men	163	155	342	253	233	294	287	159
Women	188	155	303	223	284	284	232	158
Workers								
Both sexes	30	139	389	313	76	325	341	213
Men	33	154	406	309	83	334	356	195
Women	27	119	366	317	67	312	320	238
Office employees								
Both sexes	557	206	183	45	686	210	81	21
Men	607	174	153	55	758	158	61	21
Women	521	230	204	37	641	243	93	21
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	35	107	285	332	66	302	285	265
Men	51	128	301	322	82	327	291	238
Women	16	83	266	343	45	270	276	301
Urban population								
Both sexes	221	173	336	200	317	284	250	125
Men	203	168	354	220	291	282	278	130
Women	239	178	317	177	345	285	222	119
Workers								
Both sexes	40	162	420	281	99	332	349	185
Men	43	173	433	282	107	332	363	173
Women	36	146	402	280	87	333	329	201

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	582	193	178	79	705	197	78	18
Men	651	156	139	45	781	147	54	16
Women	536	218	204	35	657	229	92	20

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	113	131	307	292	173	297	274	206
Men	108	138	327	298	156	310	298	197
Women	119	123	284	286	192	282	247	216

Workers

Both sexes . . .	18	109	347	354	46	314	330	251
Men	19	127	367	348	49	336	347	226
Women	15	87	321	363	40	285	306	286

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	502	235	194	57	640	241	88	28
Men	523	208	181	73	702	184	78	33
Women	485	258	206	42	599	280	95	24

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	35	107	284	333	64	300	285	268
Men	51	128	298	324	80	323	292	242
Women	16	83	268	343	44	272	276	301

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Georgian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes	237	270	204	181	306	380	170	114
Men	238	265	223	182	304	381	180	110
Women	236	276	184	179	309	379	160	117
Workers								
Both sexes	67	315	276	222	112	479	224	147
Men	72	318	298	216	126	483	230	132
Women	61	311	244	230	94	475	216	165
Office employees								
Both sexes	689	246	45	15	769	204	20	5
Men	712	211	51	20	820	153	19	6
Women	668	277	40	11	730	242	20	5
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	56	200	261	295	80	385	272	207
Men	78	189	264	295	104	374	262	207
Women	38	209	259	295	62	394	276	207
Urban population								
Both sexes	334	322	172	115	409	396	117	62
Men	322	313	195	121	399	396	129	63
Women	348	332	146	107	419	395	106	62
Workers								
Both sexes	77	376	270	190	127	545	196	106
Men	80	380	287	184	144	544	197	96
Women	72	370	247	198	107	546	194	119

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	687	252	42	14	765	209	18	5
Men	724	211	43	17	831	140	15	4
Women	655	287	41	12	719	253	20	5

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	141	218	237	246	194	363	227	170
Men	148	214	254	246	201	325	235	161
Women	132	223	220	246	186	361	219	180

Workers

Both sexes . . .	53	230	284	267	95	402	256	194
Men	59	232	314	261	108	411	268	174
Women	45	227	241	276	78	391	242	220

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	693	229	54	18	777	188	25	7
Men	677	212	74	29	789	166	33	9
Women	709	245	36	7	769	207	17	5

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	56	198	260	297	79	382	274	209
Men	78	186	261	299	102	368	266	210
Women	38	208	260	295	62	393	280	207

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Azerbaijan SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes	204	208	262	182	248	360	224	126
Men	225	239	265	163	281	389	205	98
Women	176	170	259	206	213	328	244	156
Workers								
Both sexes	52	226	333	228	89	426	283	152
Men	64	270	342	206	114	476	261	118
Women	33	158	316	264	54	360	313	198
Office employees								
Both sexes	642	229	93	26	732	209	45	11
Men	686	202	75	26	793	178	36	9
Women	591	259	114	26	669	260	55	12
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	36	132	309	277	49	361	295	216
Men	73	187	300	235	98	401	258	181
Women	6	87	317	311	20	338	317	237
Urban population								
Both sexes	274	242	243	144	331	357	191	91
Men	272	252	257	145	334	377	190	79
Women	277	228	224	144	328	333	191	105
Workers								
Both sexes	66	249	333	215	114	437	270	134
Men	76	279	345	201	136	472	256	109
Women	48	197	313	239	80	385	292	172

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	634	229	99	27	719	217	50	11
Men	693	194	76	26	796	156	36	9
Women	579	262	121	28	657	266	60	13

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	112	164	287	232	145	364	265	169
Men	159	219	275	190	206	406	226	124
Women	59	103	300	278	86	323	303	213

Workers

Both sexes . . .	25	184	332	253	51	411	302	178
Men	38	250	338	216	77	485	268	132
Women	8	94	323	303	24	329	339	230

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	668	228	72	22	770	184	32	10
Men	668	224	74	24	787	163	35	11
Women	667	238	69	18	738	224	24	9

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	35	132	310	279	47	359	298	218
Men	72	187	298	237	96	395	261	185
Women	6	88	321	312	20	337	319	237

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Lithuanian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes	160	98	238	371	270	194	247	247
Men	139	84	264	387	237	186	289	250
Women	183	113	211	353	302	202	204	245
Workers								
Both sexes	27	83	315	439	81	227	344	298
Men	24	78	337	439	82	223	377	278
Women	31	89	287	439	80	231	304	322
Office employees								
Both sexes	594	207	150	44	739	184	63	13
Men	620	174	141	59	796	133	55	15
Women	575	231	157	33	704	215	68	12
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	41	11	132	565	106	83	216	504
Men	36	11	160	551	101	108	251	459
Women	45	11	104	580	112	54	173	558
Urban population								
Both sexes	227	146	283	271	331	224	251	167
Men	206	129	311	289	299	212	294	172
Women	248	164	253	253	360	236	210	162
Workers								
Both sexes	35	109	358	394	94	249	360	255
Men	32	104	386	391	95	244	393	237
Women	37	115	325	398	90	256	322	277

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	594	207	150	44	748	180	59	12
Men	620	174	141	59	803	132	51	13
Women	75	231	157	33	713	210	65	11

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	76	36	182	497	156	137	238	399
Men	56	28	207	507	130	141	278	386
Women	96	46	154	486	185	132	192	414

Workers

Both sexes . . .	12	33	233	525	51	168	302	408
Men	9	32	249	526	51	173	337	379
Women	16	36	209	524	51	162	256	446

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	550	182	187	74	693	203	80	23
Men	541	134	190	124	753	140	76	30
Women	555	211	186	44	662	236	82	19

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	40	11	130	567	102	80	216	510
Men	35	10	157	554	97	103	251	467
Women	45	11	104	581	111	53	173	560

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Moldavian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .	123	104	281	280	204	256	265	203
Men	116	107	309	300	186	266	287	202
Women	128	102	255	261	222	247	243	203
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	30	137	369	291	64	323	331	214
Men	30	139	389	301	69	327	347	204
Women	29	136	344	280	59	318	311	226
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	640	201	122	30	741	189	54	14
Men	653	167	124	46	787	143	50	18
Women	631	225	121	19	713	220	55	11
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	17	36	267	365	43	170	306	342
Men	25	47	294	391	50	204	306	327
Women	9	26	243	343	35	137	307	357
Urban population								
Both sexes . . .	244	191	290	180	335	312	218	102
Men	230	181	315	196	316	306	246	106
Women	257	202	265	163	353	319	192	97
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	43	190	389	255	96	395	316	148
Men	45	188	411	260	105	386	335	142
Women	41	192	364	249	85	406	294	155

Continuation

Office employees								
Both sexes	645	205	120	25	756	184	49	10
Men	682	169	109	33	818	133	38	10
Women	618	232	127	19	716	218	55	10
Rural population								
Both sexes	60	59	277	331	110	216	299	275
Men	55	67	306	356	96	238	315	269
Women	63	52	251	309	124	193	282	283
Workers								
Both sexes	13	77	345	334	36	258	344	273
Men	13	84	365	347	38	275	358	258
Women	15	68	320	318	34	237	326	292
Office employees								
Both sexes	628	190	129	44	706	202	65	23
Men	581	163	160	81	706	168	81	40
Women	660	208	108	19	706	223	55	13
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	16	36	268	366	43	170	307	344
Men	24	47	295	392	50	204	306	329
Women	9	26	245	343	34	139	306	358

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, Incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Latvian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .	210	147	304	251	300	234	261	182
Men	198	123	328	271	282	212	292	194
Women	222	171	280	231	318	256	229	170
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	63	138	381	318	116	265	344	244
Men	69	128	399	321	128	251	361	236
Women	57	151	359	314	101	282	323	254
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	592	212	150	41	696	215	71	17
Men	663	153	132	46	779	147	57	16
Women	546	251	162	37	648	255	78	18
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	67	35	305	404	149	109	364	331
Men	64	33	326	409	142	116	381	321
Women	70	38	283	399	157	100	341	344
Urban population								
Both sexes . . .	256	184	297	205	340	268	230	145
Men	252	156	323	220	329	244	259	154
Women	260	210	272	191	349	290	203	137
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	72	164	387	294	128	298	327	220
Men	80	154	410	293	144	283	344	210
Women	62	176	361	295	108	316	308	232

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	601	219	137	38	703	217	63	16
Men	678	138	118	41	789	148	49	14
Women	530	260	150	36	652	259	71	17

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	114	69	319	347	195	149	340	277
Men	94	56	337	371	164	136	373	291
Women	138	83	299	320	228	163	304	262

Workers

Both sexes . . .	40	66	362	385	82	162	394	317
Men	38	58	371	397	85	155	411	311
Women	43	76	351	370	78	172	372	324

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	545	177	217	56	660	201	115	23
Men	577	123	214	78	720	136	114	29
Women	528	207	218	44	632	233	115	20

Kolkhos members

Both sexes . . .	63	33	303	409	137	100	370	343
Men	58	31	321	416	127	104	389	337
Women	68	37	284	401	151	94	345	352

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Kirghiz SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .	168	175	300	210	237	349	216	151
Men	166	188	311	212	226	361	234	144
Women	170	162	287	208	250	337	200	138
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	37	176	367	267	78	408	280	184
Men	40	190	379	264	87	417	293	166
Women	32	138	353	269	66	396	264	207
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	619	200	143	30	727	195	59	16
Men	655	182	117	36	774	165	43	15
Women	390	214	164	25	693	217	71	16
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	30	136	301	277	50	375	238	245
Men	51	165	312	262	76	383	246	225
Women	9	108	290	292	25	366	231	264
Urban population								
Both sexes	246	192	302	172	331	320	210	110
Men	227	190	316	190	298	334	232	112
Women	266	194	287	153	367	304	187	108
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	47	192	387	251	106	323	295	163
Men	48	197	399	257	114	400	305	149
Women	45	184	372	244	94	384	281	182

Continuation

Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	628	186	148	30	741	183	60	15
Men	679	161	116	34	799	147	40	13
Women	593	204	170	26	702	208	72	16
Rural population								
Both sexes . . .	108	163	298	239	164	372	224	183
Men	120	186	308	229	169	362	237	169
Women	96	137	287	250	159	362	210	198
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	25	159	346	284	54	421	267	202
Men	30	183	357	273	62	434	281	181
Women	19	130	331	298	44	405	251	227
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	602	225	134	31	707	215	58	17
Men	620	214	118	38	740	191	47	18
Women	583	237	150	24	678	236	68	15
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	30	136	301	277	50	371	259	248
Men	51	166	312	262	76	374	248	231
Women	9	109	291	292	24	369	230	264

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Tajik SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes	140	164	298	214	200	329	241	166
Men	154	183	296	209	236	331	234	150
Women	124	141	301	221	161	327	248	184
Workers								
Both sexes	36	172	352	255	67	372	298	196
Men	40	197	359	243	88	390	295	175
Women	28	128	340	276	38	345	302	226
Office employees								
Both sexes	574	212	153	41	738	179	63	18
Men	606	208	121	43	785	152	44	17
Women	535	218	190	40	686	211	84	18
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	13	126	325	274	31	364	270	228
Men	25	140	319	275	73	350	261	224
Women	3	114	330	273	6	372	276	230
Urban population								
Both sexes	226	177	286	185	331	270	227	127
Men	210	188	294	195	309	288	242	125
Women	247	163	277	172	355	250	210	129
Workers								
Both sexes	43	165	356	263	97	324	320	190
Men	48	188	365	256	112	345	324	170
Women	35	129	344	273	73	292	314	222

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	583	196	165	40	739	169	72	18
Men	634	181	122	43	811	126	45	16
Women	543	207	199	38	690	199	91	19

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	75	154	307	237	118	366	250	191
Men	112	179	298	218	188	360	229	166
Women	29	125	319	259	43	373	271	217

Workers

Both sexes . . .	23	186	344	240	43	410	280	201
Men	28	211	349	223	68	428	270	180
Women	10	127	332	282	11	384	294	228

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	553	251	125	44	737	200	44	17
Men	572	242	120	43	758	179	43	18
Women	482	284	142	52	667	271	46	13

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	12	125	326	275	30	362	272	229
Men	24	138	318	278	73	341	264	229
Women	2	114	332	273	5	374	277	229

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Armenian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes . . .	203	253	241	184	291	362	215	104
Men	206	243	259	188	294	348	232	103
Women	198	264	221	181	289	376	196	106
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	47	253	319	243	98	439	294	135
Men	52	255	334	240	112	430	304	128
Women	42	250	297	248	78	451	281	146
Office employees								
Both sexes . . .	607	296	65	23	749	218	27	5
Men	645	241	73	29	815	151	26	6
Women	571	348	57	17	696	271	27	4
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes . . .	33	131	317	293	63	319	311	235
Men	57	139	312	292	95	313	306	225
Women	11	124	322	294	35	324	316	243
Urban population								
Both sexes . . .	262	301	217	144	358	372	187	68
Men	254	283	241	154	352	353	210	72
Women	273	322	188	133	363	393	162	64
Workers								
Both sexes . . .	58	301	318	220	113	471	285	107
Men	60	298	334	219	128	452	297	104
Women	54	305	294	222	94	495	270	111

Continuation

Office employees									
Both sexes . . .	616	295	60	21	757	213	25	4	
Men	659	241	65	26	832	141	22	5	
Women	577	343	56	17	700	268	27	4	
Rural population									
Both sexes . . .	97	168	285	255	157	341	272	178	
Men	117	168	294	251	176	340	278	165	
Women	77	167	275	259	135	342	266	192	
Workers									
Both sexes . . .	25	155	321	291	64	374	312	194	
Men	32	161	335	286	79	382	319	178	
Women	17	147	303	297	47	363	303	214	
Office employees									
Both sexes . . .	566	302	87	30	704	244	39	11	
Men	592	244	104	40	743	195	47	13	
Women	531	378	65	18	666	294	30	8	
Kolkhoz members									
Both sexes . . .	32	128	318	297	61	318	311	237	
Men	57	133	310	299	92	309	307	230	
Women	11	124	324	294	35	325	315	244	

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Turkmen SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes	158	176	348	179	217	354	252	137
Men	176	190	342	174	250	346	250	124
Women	137	159	355	184	181	362	255	153
Workers								
Both sexes	45	178	396	239	86	375	321	171
Men	48	206	407	223	107	394	320	147
Women	38	129	376	267	55	342	323	209
Office employees								
Both sexes	588	197	161	41	717	188	74	19
Men	631	183	131	40	787	142	52	16
Women	539	211	195	43	645	234	96	22
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes	24	159	426	205	37	446	286	176
Men	43	174	403	196	76	424	278	171
Women	8	146	445	213	10	462	291	180
Urban population								
Both sexes	228	173	312	178	311	286	246	123
Men	219	184	325	182	308	295	257	116
Women	242	159	295	171	315	277	233	132
Workers								
Both sexes	49	169	392	252	100	334	337	180
Men	53	194	405	-	1	351	338	157
Women	43	127	369	269	-	308	334	216

Continuation

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	576	191	175	46	702	191	84	21
Men	628	173	138	47	784	138	59	17
Women	530	206	207	46	640	231	103	23

Rural population

Both sexes . . .	80	178	388	180	120	423	259	152
Men	124	196	363	164	185	402	242	133
Women	32	159	414	197	52	445	276	172

Workers

Both sexes . . .	28	211	410	196	55	471	283	149
Men	32	246	412	167	76	492	277	125
Women	17	137	406	259	18	432	295	193

Office employees

Both sexes . . .	633	217	108	25	767	179	38	13
Men	638	206	113	25	796	151	37	13
Women	615	251	95	24	688	255	43	11

Kolkhoz members

Both sexes . . .	23	157	428	207	36	445	287	177
Men	43	171	404	198	73	419	281	174
Women	8	146	447	213	9	464	290	180

Continuation

1970

1979

	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary	Higher, incomplete higher, and secondary special	Secondary general	Incomplete secondary	Primary
Estonian SSR								
Urban and rural population								
Both sexes								
Both sexes	203	153	304	310	294	229	263	204
Men	191	128	325	331	272	208	291	221
Women	215	178	284	289	317	250	235	186
Workers								
Both sexes								
Both sexes	57	131	383	392	106	249	351	280
Men	58	122	400	393	111	238	366	274
Women	56	142	363	391	100	261	332	287
Office employees								
Both sexes								
Both sexes	556	225	154	61	677	219	78	25
Men	633	170	126	67	764	154	57	24
Women	505	261	172	58	625	258	91	25
Kolkhoz members								
Both sexes								
Both sexes	82	35	265	573	180	106	348	354
Men	76	33	291	557	172	112	353	350
Women	89	37	234	591	192	97	340	361
Urban population								
Both sexes								
Both sexes	234	187	312	243	321	262	240	167
Men	231	159	336	257	306	242	267	177
Women	239	212	289	230	336	280	214	158
Workers								
Both sexes								
Both sexes	62	157	405	343	112	283	338	251
Men	67	149	427	337	120	275	354	240
Women	57	166	379	350	102	293	319	265

Continuation

Office employees									
Both sexes . . .	563	234	146	53	680	226	70	22	
Men	648	176	118	54	768	160	51	20	
Women	506	274	164	52	628	266	82	23	
Rural population									
Both sexes . . .	129	75	287	465	217	136	329	307	
Men	107	61	301	488	184	117	353	335	
Women	156	90	272	439	256	157	300	276	
Workers									
Both sexes . . .	42	62	325	525	86	138	390	372	
Men	35	57	332	532	83	128	401	376	
Women	51	70	314	516	89	153	375	366	
Office employees									
Both sexes . . .	522	180	192	102	656	184	119	40	
Men	553	145	162	133	739	119	94	48	
Women	502	202	210	83	613	217	133	36	
Kolkhoz members									
Both sexes . . .	80	32	259	583	167	91	358	372	
Men	72	28	281	573	152	92	367	375	
Women	88	35	233	594	186	90	344	369	

State Expenditures on Public Education, Social Security, and Social Insurance
in the USSR

1. Expenditures on Public Education and on Rearing Children
(in millions of rubles)

	1975	1977	1978	1979
Expenditures on public education and rear-ing children--total	26,705	28,765	30,110	30,912
including:				
current expenditures	22,374	23,815	25,025	25,766
among which:				
pre-school rearing (nurseries, kindergartens)	4,013	4,468	4,875	5,069
general education:				
general-education children's schools	8,906	8,930	9,160	9,248
general-education schools for working youths (evening and correspondence)	453	477	481	486
vocational-technical education and training of personnel with secondary special education(vocational-technical colleges and schools, tekhnikums) .	3,788	4,188	4,358	4,485
training of personnel with higher education (higher educational institutions)	3,100	3,387	3,586	3,697
miscellaneous types of training (courses and other measures to upgrade personnel skills, extra-curricular work with children, etc.) .	2,114	2,365	2,565	2,781
capital investments and major repairs	4,331	4,950	5,085	5,146
In addition, payment to parents for main-taining children in pre-school institu-tions and boarding schools	1,042	1,141	1,195	1,244

2. Expenditures on Social Security and Social Insurance
(in millions of rubles)

	1975	1977	1978	1979
Expenditures on social security and social insurance--total	34,634	38,227	40,298	42,350
including:				
pensions	24,441	27,080	28,885	30,601
aids	9,228	10,047	10,175	10,453

Continued

	1975	1977	1978	1979
among which:				
for temporary disability	5,240	5,885	6,032	6,262
for pregnancy and childbirth, for purposes of child care and feeding .	1,369	1,468	1,533	1,567
for mothers with many children and single mothers	389	355	340	325
for children of poor families . . .	1,219	1,258	1,201	1,143
other aids (one-time assistance, help in paying funeral expenses, etc.) .	1,011	1,081	1,069	1,136
other types of social security (maintaining homes for the aged and invalid, expenditures for prosthetic devices, etc.)	965	1,100	1,238	1,316

Expenditures on public education, social security, and social insurance are carried out by means of funds from the state budget, as well as from state, cooperative, trade-union, and other social enterprises, organizations, and kolkhozes.

These expenditures comprise monetary payments and free service to the population (education), capital investments, and major repairs to the fixed capital of educational institutions and social security institutions.

Funds for these purposes are allocated by the state, primarily from the state budget. Thus, in 1979 within the expenditures on education and social security state budget funds constituted more than 90 percent of all expenditures.

Expenditures on maintaining children in pre-school institutions and boarding schools are also carried out, to an insignificant degree, at the expense of funds from the parents. Parents' payment for maintaining one child in children's pre-school institutions amount to only about 20 percent, and in boarding schools--7 percent of all expenditures for maintaining the children on an annual basis.

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